



## INTO HANNA'S HOME

Invades the Territory of the McKinley Trust Leader.

Continued from First Page.

waved his hat at the enthusiastic opponents as he sped on his westward journey.

## Flowers for Mrs. Bryan.

At Painesville a committee from the Cleveland Sorosis, headed by Mrs. Stewart, its president, boarded the train, laden with flowers for Mrs. Bryan, who is president of the Lincoln branch of the organization.

Ex-Congressman Bryan and one from Cleveland also joined Mr. Bryan there.

The Fainesville audience numbered

about 800 and showed considerable enthusiasm.

Mr. Bryan was called on for a speech, and in reply said: "There is only one issue that divides us, and that is the money question, and the great point that comes into discussion on that question is whether this nation shall have its own financial policy and by its own people or whether it will let others decide for the country."

The crowd of people to cheer the candidate at the pretty village of Mentor, famous as the home of Garfield, Willoughby, farther on furnished amusement to the candidate's party by the zeal and activity displayed by the 200 men and women who turned out to meet Mr. Bryan. The candidate's car stopped short of the station and a rush was made to get to the platform where he was standing. Unfortunately for many, a fence was in the way, and over this men, women and children ran with a disregard for appearance that was amazing. Most of them accomplished their object, however, and shook hands with Mr. Bryan.

## Mr. Bryan Leaves Lakewood.

Chautauqua, N. Y., August 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryan left Lakewood at 7:30 this morning on the little Chautauqua lake steamer Celeron, accompanied by number of people from Jamestown. At Remus Point the boat made a landing long enough to permit the candidate to shake hands with about a hundred people. A crowd of about the same number greeted him at the Chautauqua landing when the Celeron arrived at 9:15 a. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, accompanied by Postmaster Fuller and Mrs. Coleman E. Bishop, were driven about the grounds and the buildings pointed out and described, as well as the system of education. The party stopped at the residence of Coleman E. Bishop, former editor of the New York Judge and the Buffalo Express, who is one of the Chautauqua republicans who will support Mr. Bryan.

After leaving Mr. Bishop's Mr. and Mrs. Bryan drove to Prospect park, where Mr. Bryan, despite his assertion that he would not speak, made a three minutes' speech to five hundred people. He was introduced by Mr. Fuller.

## Mr. Bryan Reaches Ripley.

Ripley, N. Y., August 31.—Mr. Bryan arrived here at 1:30 p. m. after a rather uninteresting drive across the country from Mayville. Many houses in the town here are built of stone, and the people are familiar with the old expression of making bricks without straw. I want to say to you, my friends, that no system, no policy, no party, no nation can stand which calculates to make the tailing masses make bricks without straw as the gold standard. (Cheers.) And I want to suggest to you that the man who goes to the financiers and syndicates to secure their aid in restoring a policy that is good for the American people goes on a fool's errand. I think

you have just as much right to find out how it affects you as any other class of our people, as those who are engaged in making bricks without straw are for the sake of loads, on which the people have to pay interest. The people have a right to protest against such burdens. You are familiar with the old expression of making bricks without straw. I want to say to you, my friends, that no system, no policy, no party, no nation can stand which calculates to make the tailing masses make bricks without straw as the gold standard. (Cheers.)

The first two questions are of great importance. The financial results of the great war were between two great systems of railroads are recognized and deplored by men of the greatest ability.

In this case, to impair and destroy the usefulness of the railroads themselves, and their ability to serve the public with certainty, efficiency and economy. The railroads of the community which move the crops and bring supplies to the market. Every precaution has been taken by state and nation and by congress to keep them just and reasonable, for the public and for the carriers. A bill was introduced in Congress to impair and destroy the usefulness of the railroads for a short time receive temporary advantage, but the result of such a war is the destruction of values, the disturbance of all business interests, the confusion and confusion of rates and great public loss. As Judge Cooley said, "The order of injunction would be based on the unlawfulness or unlawfulness of the lessors themselves, not on that of the lessees."

"Could the court abrogate this lease, annual terms of the lease, these two corporations, the Seaboard and the Roanoke, and the railroads themselves, and their ability to serve the public with certainty, efficiency and economy. The railroads of the community which move the crops and bring supplies to the market. Every precaution has been taken by state and nation and by congress to keep them just and reasonable, for the public and for the carriers. A bill was introduced in Congress to impair and destroy the usefulness of the railroads for a short time receive temporary advantage, but the result of such a war is the destruction of values, the disturbance of all business interests, the confusion and confusion of rates and great public loss. As Judge Cooley said, "The order of injunction would be based on the unlawfulness or unlawfulness of the lessors themselves, not on that of the lessees."

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## SHORT OF SUPPLIES

Dauntless Could Not Go to Sea Because She Was Not Equipped.

## ORDERS WERE CONFUSED

Tug Gave Up Because Instructions Misunderstood—Boat Will Be Investigated by Officials.

## car to itself

A range of disease because as a blood purifier. It acts positively upon the blood, and reaches the nook and corner of the human system. Thus all the muscles, bones and tissues receive the beneficial influence of

**Pod's**  
Saparilla

blood purifier. \$1 per bottle.  
cure Liver Ills; may be  
this take it to operate.

ism and advocates legislation that would lead to a lower tariff. It advocates a protective tariff, but to reduce the cost of the capital, but to reduce the dollar paid to the Spanish honest thief by the Spanish life insurance policies and at the same time to increase the value of every method provided for keeping him from credit and financial public debt; it discusses the financial and monetary system to substitute therefor, on paper, money redeemable in actual coin. It covers the civil service and the extension of which the public service depends, and the election of the only democratic administration had the press at the time of its publication, determination to maintain its administration has been acknowledged by the administration, and it commended the administration.

Cleveland. He has been a true democrat, and has been elected to the House of Representatives. He deserves the whole people and has earned a place of a grand

it in the public service, and the government in the exercise of its functions in representing the people. To the

is a momentous fact, arranged by act of congress, the long continued existence of the Spanish world-wide selection to silver a momentary triumph with

the victory in principle, destructive of

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## The Constitution.

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panied by return postage.

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CHICAGO—P. G. News Company, 21 Ad-  
ams Street; Great Northern Hotel.  
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Do not pay the carriers. We have regu-  
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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., September 1, 1896.

## FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Daily and Sunday Constitution  
will be sent to any address until No-  
vember 10, 1896.

## The State Election.

Brimful of excitement because of the  
arrival of the election of Hon. W. W. At-  
kinson and Seaborn Wright for  
the governorship, which will take  
place in October.

## The State Legislature.

Will meet in October for the election  
of a United States senator and the  
consideration of the convict lease  
question.

## The National Election.

With Bryan and McKinley leading  
the hosts for the masters, will take  
place on the 3d of November.

## This Special Offer.

Of the Constitution for only one dol-  
lar will cover the entire period in  
which all these events occur. All or-  
ders must be accompanied by the  
cash. Address  
THE CONSTITUTION PUB. CO.,  
Atlanta, Ga.

## It Is All Humbuggery!

We find the following remarkable con-  
tribution to public information in the  
editorial column of The New York Her-  
ald of Sunday:

There is something peculiar about the  
weekly bank statement issued yester-  
day.

It reflects a reduction of only two  
millions in the cash holdings of the  
associated banks during the week,  
whereas more than six millions was sent  
west and south by express and about  
two and a half millions went into the  
subtreasury.

The gold which arrived came too late  
in the week to be reflected in the state-  
ment. On receipt of cable messages  
that gold is on the way and insured  
is it copied in the items of "special"  
and "deposits" just as if it were al-  
ready in the bank vaults.

At any rate, the statement is a hum-  
bug. It is made up by adding together  
the daily balances for the week and di-  
viding the total by six. The quotient  
is the average amount issued from  
the clearing house. If the balance at  
the close of each day's business or even  
the actual condition on Friday evening,  
were published, then depositors and the  
public could gain an idea of the actual  
condition. But, then, perhaps they would  
know too much.

It is impossible to know how far the  
home readers of the metropolitan press  
have been fooled by recent transactions,  
but the people of the country are not in  
the least danger of being deceived by  
the manipulations of the gold syndicate.

The whole business is a humbug, and  
the people know it.

The pretense of right when the gold  
reserves fall below the \$100,000,000 mark  
is sheer humbuggery. The reserve it-  
self is a humbug of huge proportions,  
being outside the law, and every effort  
to maintain it is in the nature of hum-  
buggery.

The treasury statements are stupen-  
dous humbugs and represent, in their  
essence, an effort to fool the people.

The fear of "a silver basis" is hum-  
bug, and all the talk about "sound  
money" is humbuggery, pure and sim-  
ple.

But the biggest humbug of all is the  
furnishing of gold to the treasury in  
exchange for greenbacks by the very  
men who have heretofore declared it to  
be a physical impossibility to add the  
treasury unless they were paid a high  
premium in the shape of bonds.

It seems little short of providential  
that the gold syndicate should be in-  
duced to demonstrate to the American  
people in the midst of a political cam-  
paign the now indisputable fact that  
every dollar of bonds issued in response  
to the syndicate's extortions demands  
sheer robbery of the taxpayers of  
the country.

The international bankers have demon-  
strated in full view of the public that  
if it had not been their intention to  
bleed and rob the American people, they  
could have prevented the issue of bonds.

They have demonstrated that, with  
the aid of their European compatriots,  
they can manipulate the rates of for-  
eign exchange of gold to this country  
just as they caused its artificial out-  
flow. The gold syndicate has already  
demonstrated that power when it had  
charge of the treasury, from February  
to October, 1895; but just at present the  
people are getting the benefit of this  
invaluable object lesson on a grand  
scale.

Will the honest voters of the country  
profit by the lesson? Will they support  
the humbug party that has endorsed the  
humbug gold standard and that is pre-  
pared to place the interests of the country  
more completely at the mercy of the  
financial fakirs and humbugs who juggle  
with figures to fool the people.

The answer to this question is that  
the prospects of an overwhelming demo-  
cratic victory have never been brighter  
since the party organized.

**A Malicious Circular.**  
Dismayed by the popularity which  
Mr. Bryan has developed since leaving  
home, several weeks ago, the republicans  
are beginning to realize that if Mc-  
Kinley is elected in November, it must  
be by other than fair means.

Never in American politics has a can-  
didate for the high office of president of  
the United States received such a contin-  
uous ovation as the one which has accom-  
panied Mr. Bryan's tour of the eastern  
states. At the same time, it may be af-  
firmed with equal confidence that never  
before has the republican party resorted  
to such corrupt and desperate methods  
for resisting the will of the people.

To cite a particular instance, the  
republican central committee of Nebraska,  
with headquarters at Lincoln, has re-  
cently issued a circular letter to the  
school teachers of that state which not  
only fulfills the issues of the pending  
campaign but which, stripped of its art-  
ificial disguise, is nothing more or less  
than a base appeal to sectional preju-  
dice.

With such a remote feeling as this,  
the issues of the present campaign have  
absolutely nothing to do, and any re-  
sort to such a vile method of securing  
votes is not only inspired by corrupt  
political ethics but merits the applica-  
tion of no less a term than contemptible.

Like its diabolical prototype in the  
garden of Eden, the circular begins by  
flattering the teachers of the state for  
the good work which they have done and  
by gently reminding them of the fact  
that the school teachers of the land are the  
real arbiters of the nation's destiny.

With this auspicious beginning, the  
circular proceeds in the most artful man-  
ner to array the teachers of the state  
against free coinage. "Unhappily," ob-  
serves the author of this remarkable  
document, "the teachers are not too well  
paid. This arises from the fact that the  
money paid them is raised by taxation.  
The Chicago Dispatch is begin-  
ning to distrust the patriotism of the  
Mark Hanna syndicate and to recognize  
in the demand of the people for free and  
unlimited coinage a simple cry of relief  
from the iniquities of the single gold  
standard.

In other words, The Dispatch is begin-  
ning to put the rest of the truth with  
great delicacy. It is a genuine partner-  
ship arrangement between the gold syndi-  
cate on this side and the gold syndi-  
cate in London.

Hanna is making great complaint  
about the slow contributions. The mul-  
ti-millionaires all inform him in public  
that there is a monetary stringency.  
But when Hanna takes them behind the  
door, his ears have to get out of the way  
to let his mouth expand into one of those  
sunni western smiles that are so be-  
coming to the complexion of his Ken-  
tucky colored nose.

Maybe it is the silver agitation that is  
making speculative stocks strong.

10

PAGES.

**PLOT TO CARRY FLORIDA.**  
Secretary Carlisle Is Doing What He  
Can To Aid the Scheme.

From The New York Journal.

Secretary Carlisle makes a lame denial  
that he ordered the government deposits  
removed from the National Bank of Flor-  
ida at Jacksonville because its president,  
John H. Stockton, is a silver man. The

charge is repeated in this city with empha-  
sis and seems to be well founded.

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about the slow contributions. The mul-  
ti-millionaires all inform him in public  
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tucky colored nose.

Maybe it is the silver agitation that is  
making speculative stocks strong.

10

PAGES.

**THE DREAMING DAYS.**  
An' now the weather takes a walk—  
September is a hummer!

\* \* \* Injun with a tomahawk  
is makin' Injun summer!

They tell of a place in Kentucky where  
they have had no rain in six months. The  
people are actually getting an appetite for  
water there.

**A Victim of the Cold Flag.**  
"That're flag they calls 'the cold flag,'  
Atlanta, ain't with shucks!" said the  
citizen from Billville, as he stuck his  
jackknife in the dry goods box before the  
grocery store.

"What's the matter with it?" asked the  
candidate for coroner, as he critically ex-  
amined a new plug of tobacco.

"Well, hit just natchly fooled me—that's  
all! I axed a man what they wuz a-string-  
in' it out fer, an' he said: 'Cold weather.  
Hit's cold as blazes up whar that flag is.'  
That's what he said, an' fool-like, I tuk  
him at his word!"

"Climbed clean ter the roof er that blamed  
building whar the flag wuz, an' climbed on-  
to the roof an' got right under it!"

"You did?"

"That's what! An' what do you reckon  
come of it?"

"Don't know!"

"Why, jest nuttin' 'tall! I stood that  
nigh onto an hour an' half by the town  
clock, an' stid 'ol' cold, hit got hotter  
an' hotter, till the shed burnt the soles  
of my shoes an' the sun made me red-  
headed! An' when I jest got wore out,  
an' haulef off from it, hanged of the  
durned flag, wuz'n a-sweatin' an' a-per-  
spirin', an' had swunk up from the hot  
weather hit warn't bigger'n a six-cent  
coin han'kercher!"

It appears that Li didn't bring his coffin  
with him, after all. It is a costly affair,  
and when he decided on visiting us he ship-  
ped it home. Li is not taking any extra  
risks this year.

Nobody has asked Li Hung Chang what  
he thinks of the laundry business of  
America, and yet the reporters collared  
him as soon as he stepped on shore.

F. L. S.

**STATE POLITICAL NOTES.**

The following card appears in the cur-  
rent issue of The Merriweather Vindicator:

"To the Merriweather Vindicator—Mr. Ed-  
itor: I desire to announce to the public  
my withdrawal from the popular party  
and my return to the Democratic party."

"As we find that we can win in the bat-  
tle for free coinage against the gold stand-  
ard, the time is ripe to rally the forces against  
trusts and combines, and to restore the  
spirit of statehood, and the struggle of the  
people against centralization, and  
to bring back the power of the states to  
the democratic national party, and since  
there is no principle to work for or against  
to be found in the gold standard, I have  
decided to return to the Democratic party."

To carry out their ends every scheme  
is resorted to. President Stockton's vigorous  
program was to start a daily paper in  
Jacksonville—The Florida Citizen—in order  
to break down The Florida Times-Union, a  
paper friendly to Senator Call. Seeing that  
The Times-Union still held out, the Flagler-  
Plant combine changed their policy, and  
finally secured control of The Times-Union  
a few weeks ago. This is not generally  
known, but it is a fact.

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a few weeks ago. This is not generally  
known, but it is a fact.

The remarks that Uncle Li made to  
Mr. Cleveland were translated by an offi-  
cial interpreter. Among other things, he  
said, with great solemnity, that "both the interior administrations and the exterior relations of this great re-  
public are in a state of prosperity."

In keeping his face straight while he  
told of this grim joke, Uncle Li shows

that his power of self-control is as great as that of Artemas Ward or Mark  
Twain. Like all true humorists, Uncle  
Li would scorn to grill at his own fun,  
and so the formal ceremony went on  
with no suspicion on the part of Mr.  
Cleveland that Uncle Li was laughing  
loudly in his sleeve.

To guard against Bryan's receiving the  
full electoral vote of the state under any  
circumstances the machine which is manip-  
ulating things secured the nomination of  
the gold democrats on the electoral ticket.  
These two men, if elected, it is alleged,  
will vote for the Indianapolis nominees.

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and so the formal ceremony went on  
with no suspicion on the part of Mr.  
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loudly in his sleeve.

But the experience of Mr. Field is all  
the other way. Wages are higher in  
Nicaragua and the hours of labor shorter  
than they are in this country. Where  
labor is \$1 a day here, it is \$2 and more  
there. Mr. Field has fifteen men em-  
ployed there and he pays them \$4 a  
day. Men get from \$2 to \$4.50 a day  
for loading ships with bananas, and

skilled labor commands even higher  
prices. In the mines the workmen get  
\$100 a month and everything found.

If the arguments of the gold men were  
not pure inventions, the purchasing  
power of the Nicaraguan dollar, on the  
basis of the good wages paid, would be  
about one-half that of the United States  
dollar. Mr. Field emphatically de-  
clares that this is not so. A dollar buys  
just as much, and, Mr. Field insists,  
he wore an English linen suit which would  
cost \$7 or \$8 in this country. It cost  
him \$3 in Nicaragua. His English cloth  
suit, worth \$30 here, cost \$15 in Nicara-  
guana.

There are no poorhouses and no beg-  
gars there, for the reason that everybody  
has an opportunity to earn money. The  
United States dollar commands no  
premium there, but circulates at par with  
the Nicaraguan and the Mexican  
dollar. And there is no premium on gold  
except at the foreign exchange offices.

A gold dollar circulates among the peo-  
ple at par with the silver dollars.

Though still behind the marine equip-  
ment of European nations, the strength  
of the American navy is steadily in-  
creasing and the day is not far distant  
when the United States will be able to  
cope successfully on the water with any  
nation who may challenge her.

If it is morally wrong to increase  
the price which the builders will re-  
ceive for their work is somewhere in the  
neighborhood of \$3,100,000. While the  
figures may sound fabulous to those who  
are not familiar with the cost of war-  
ships, they are nevertheless within the  
prescribed limits of governmental econ-  
omy.

Though still behind the marine equip-  
ment of European nations, the strength  
of the American navy is steadily in-  
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when the United States will be able to  
cope successfully on the water with any  
nation who may challenge her.

## SSIP OF THE DAY.

## BUTLER COMES OVER

Yields to the Protest Made by Tom Watson.

## BRYAN WILL BE NOTIFIED

Populists To Give Him Formal Note of Indorsement.

## CONFERENCE BEEN CALLED FOR THURSDAY

Butler, Watson, Wright and Reed To Make Plans for the Campaign Here.

will not be given long marches and are expected to arrive on next Friday. The health of the men has been very good while away, only about twelve having been sent to the hospital.

Companier B, C, E and G will go next to the city. They will be about 250 strong, and start next Monday morning, and forward to the time of their departure with great delight and will try to excel their predecessors on the range in regard to marksmanship. Major Carter will be in charge of the expedition and will march both going and coming.

GADET WOODWARD AT HOME.

Tells of the Experiences of a Student at Annapolis.

Cadet Howell Woodward, of Annapolis, returned to the city yesterday morning at 5:30 a. m. He was dressed in the nobby, stylish uniform of the Naval academy, and all day was besieged by many friends. He is on a thirty days' furlough, and has the use of every year being granted to the cadets.

The manner in which he entered the academy was quite an achievement in itself. He obtained his appointment through a cousin in the expedition, winning the highest mark in all who contested for the academy he kept up his lick, and in the recent examinations he stood among the first. He has just returned from a

trip to Europe which it cost to raise and through the manipulation ofates our net income for the year was practically the same.

Watson's emphatic kick has had quick effect.

He will be notified that he was nominated by the populist convention at St. Louis for vice president of the United States.

His nomination will be formally made and Bryan at the same time will receive the information that he has been placed at the head of the people's party ticket.

Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, has yielded to the urgent demand made upon him by the members of the party who made up the middle of the road element and yesterday informed Senator John Cunningham that he would agree to a consultation in Atlanta on Thursday between Watson, Mr. W. Reed, of Brunswick, Seaborn Wright and himself. At this conference the method of notification will be discussed and the plan of the populist campaign outlined.

It will have important bearing upon the future of the populists.

## A Break in the Lines.

He has not required the shrewdest eye recently to see that there has been political blood between Butler and Watson. There was a certain amount of friction between the two, but North Carolina decided not to attend the ratification meeting which was held in Atlanta some weeks ago. That Mr. Butler and the national committeemen who had no co-operation with the populists, were acknowledged by members of the people's party here, and the ringing roost of the vice presidential nominees in the last issue of *The People's Party Paper* attested this.

Mr. Watson's speech as a string upon which to hang his views the statement of Mr. Butler that the populist nominees would not be formally notified because it was never the custom of the party to give formal notification. Butler denied this in the case of Generals Weaver and Field.

Mr. Watson took umbrage at this and called attention of the leader from North Carolina to the fact that he had shown that both men had been notified. Their speech of acceptance were on file.

Mr. Watson wished to know what was the use of appointing a notification committee if no information of nomination was to be made. He asked him, was that the party should know the candidates who would accept unless they were informed. Mr. Watson ended up by stating that there should be no dodging; that the committee should do its duty.

"It is hunting," he said, "to the party, and its other nominee, Mr. Watson, to let the campaign go on in this unheeded manner."

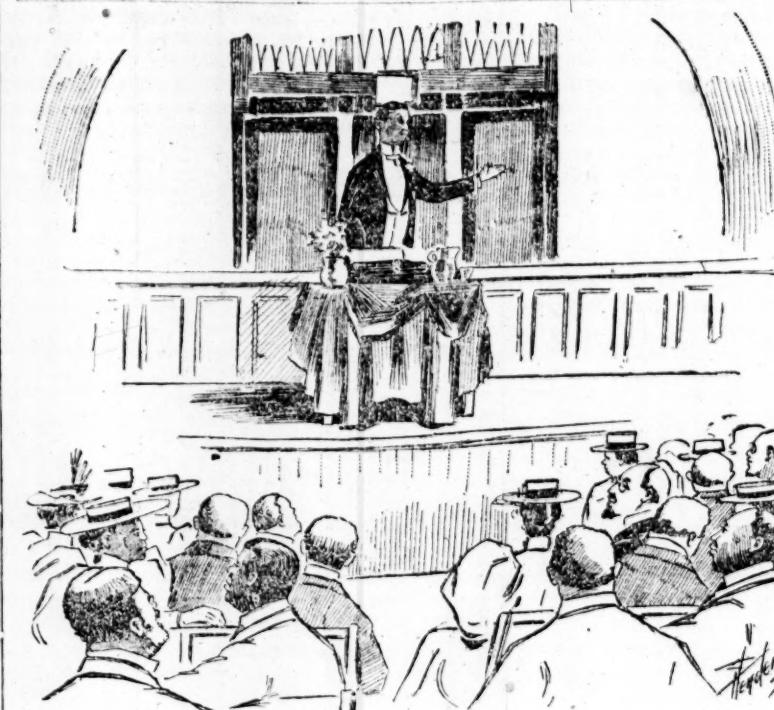
## Need to the Rescue.

Watson's meaning was plain. He wished to know of the action of the St. Louis convention on the financial side. He wished to see what Mr. Bryan would say when the committee of notification called upon him. He wished to get his campaign in more definite shape. Up to this time he had managed his campaign for himself.

Mr. W. Reed is the only member of the national committee who has co-operated with him in his plans. It was Mr. Reed who saw the drift of things and went in to bridge the rupture between Mr. Watson and the chairman of the national committee.

"It is hunting," he said, "to the party, and its other nominee, Mr. Watson, to let the campaign go on in this unheeded manner."

## The Anniversay Financial Debate at Big Bethel Last Night.



The Anniversary Financial Debate at Big Bethel Last Night.

three months' cruise to Funchal, on the island of Madeira. The party, which was composed of 160 cadets, besides the marines who were taken along to assist in the increasing of church funds.

The programme was an interesting one, from beginning to end, and the debate resulted in a complete victory for those who took the side of gold.

Cadet Woodward spoke enthusiastically of the academy and of his crusade. He is fluent in nautical terms and phrases and walks with such a decided swagger that it almost makes one seafaric to look at him.

He said yesterday: "We had a little trouble in the start, so that every one aboard was sick, even the old sailors who had been before the mast for nearly twenty years.

"Except for this little spell of weather the way over was very smooth. We were going along at a good rate and staid ten days in the port. While there liberty was granted every day, of which we all took advantage, and in this way we had a good deal of time to pass.

It is the custom of the naval cadets to have a weekly gun salute on deck when we are going, and no accidents occurred except that one of the gunner's gang, Walker, was accidentally cast overboard at all was on account of the lanyard.

Walker was greeted by his many admirers when he took the stand and opened the debate by stating that the silver men had forced him to speak first, because they knew they were on the weak side.

He opened with a few excellent arguments.

The subject was, "Which is best for the country, the present financial system or the unlimited coinage of silver?"

The side in favor of silver was defended by R. H. Carter and A. A. Gordon, and T. M. Dent, of Rome, and Smith Easley, of this city, spoke for gold.

The debate was a decided victory for the gold men, who had won the debate.

## As Argued by Easley.

Easley was greeted by his many admirers when he took the stand and opened the debate by stating that the silver men had forced him to speak first, because they knew they were on the weak side.

He told something of the history of the financial question and followed the free coinage of silver up to the present time.

"The first act," he said, "was the ratio between gold and silver 15 to 1—that is, 15 times as much silver as gold.

In 1834 the ratio of the two metals was changed from 15 to 1 to 16 to 1. This was done because at that time the output of the whole world was such that the ratio could be maintained.

"Under the present monetary system the government buys its silver at the market value from the market and coins it itself.

Under the standard that the silver is 900 fine, the gold is 900 fine.

The receipts of the two metals will be able to take their silver to the mints of the United States and have it coined into silver dollars without paying one cent for it. They are the only persons who gain anything by the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

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Dealers.

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will be received until  
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committee on public  
A. L. KONTZ,  
Roads and Revenues



## FROM A SOCIAL STAND-POINT

evening, September 11th, at 7 o'clock. Following the ceremony will be a reception at the residence of the bride's parents from 8 till 10 o'clock.

Mr. Joseph Johnson, Jr., returned Monday from Marietta, where he was the guest of Mr. Homer Reed.

Mr. Smith Pickett, of Macon, Ga., is the guest of Mrs. Stephen Hook.

Mr. Willis Reagan has returned from the north.

Mr. Daniel Sullivan, Jr., of San Antonio, Tex., leaves for his home tomorrow.

Mr. Leonard Brown visited Marietta Saturday and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Brown.

Letters received from Mrs. H. H. Smith announce her arrival at Carlsbad, where she is with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lowe. The party will probably not return before November.

Mrs. Louisa Hammond Ray will return from Newnan this week and be with Judge and Mrs. William H. Hammond.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Peel and family will return from Little this week.

Mrs. Charles Wilcox has gone north.

Mrs. A. W. Calhoun has returned home. Dr. and Mrs. Grandy will return this week.

Mr. E. H. Barnes has returned from a trip east.

Dr. and Mrs. Powell and Miss Ella Powell are with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Powell, Forrest avenue.

The Misses Huard have leased the Powell home.

Mrs. E. H. Barnes will visit Warm Springs next week.

There will be a meeting of the Grady hospital auxiliary this morning at 10 o'clock in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Miss Brenner has returned from a visit to Tennessee.

Miss Cox, of Athens, Ga., is the guest of friends in the city.

The family of Mr. A. D. Adair have returned from North Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. William Marion Camp have issued invitations to the fifth anniversary of their wedding, to be celebrated September 2d, at their residence, 470 Capitol avenue, from 8 till 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Beatrice Dugas has returned home after visiting at the beautiful summer home of her sister, Mrs. Blodgett, on Mackin island.

Mrs. James Jackson, Miss Ethel McConie, of New Orleans, and Master Willis Reagan are the guests of Mrs. Blodgett.

Miss Quill Orme and Miss Orme are at Petoskey, Mich.

Mrs. Lotte Stewart, Marie Stewart and Miss Williams have returned from Lancaster, S. C., where they have been spending the summer. They were accompanied by little Miss Juana Wythe, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Wythe, of Lancaster.

Mr. Robert Wade Allen has just returned from an extended pleasure trip through the east.

Mr. H. J. S. Brown, who came to Atlanta from Indianapolis several months ago and who has made scores of friends, returns to his old home today on a visit.

The friends of A. J. James will be glad to learn that he is nearly well.

High Shoals, Ga., August 31. (Special)---Miss Mary Louise of Macon, is visiting Miss Mat Harris.

Mrs. Laura Elder, of Athens, is spending a few days with Mrs. S. J. Fillmore.

Mrs. Bertha Lechner, of Griffin, is visiting Miss Blanche Gwyn.

Mrs. Irene Powers is visiting friends in Atlanta this week.

Mrs. Mary D. Peeler, of Reese, Ga., will visit Mrs. F. C. Conner this week.

G. A. Lewis has returned from a business trip to Atlanta.

Mrs. Mary Goodall is visiting Mrs. C. B. Rosser, East Pine.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Smith and family have returned home, 58 Spruce street after four weeks in the mountains of North Georgia, visiting Canton, Ellijay, Toccoa and Blue Ridge.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Smith and family have been spending the summer in Marietta, returned home yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. George I. Walker return home today.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fleming returned home yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles and Miss Marion May will spend most of September at Hot Springs, N. C.

Miss Lucy Peel will return from the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs next week.

Miss Jennie McCord, of Augusta, spent yesterday in the city.

Mrs. T. D. Meador and Miss Virginia Arnold have returned home.

Miss Abby Callaway will return this week from Mt. Airy.

Miss Caroline Hill Thompson spent Saturday in the city and is at present the guest of the Misses Lawrence, at Marietta.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fort, of Americus, are entertaining delightfully at the summer cottage at Mt. Airy.

Mrs. Livingston Mims is at Mt. Airy.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Alzamora have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Leonie, to Mr. Joseph Diaz, at the Roman Catholic church on Friday the 2d.

## WHAT RICH FOOD COSTS

Including the Doctor's Bill Which Has  
To Be Paid.

It is not a generally understood fact, but a fact nevertheless, that the poorest, weakest and most hideous appearing people live on the plainest food. There are children in the families of millionaires who would no more be permitted to partake of such meals as are given to the children of the poor. The rich, too, are not above doing this. The rich, however, are allowed to eat articles which the poor are not allowed to be poisonous. Many a mechanic's little ones live on meat, warm bread, all the butter they want, and that of an inferior quality; coffee as much as they choose and tea, which is itself enough to ruin the digestion of an ostrich, says the New York Ledger.

The children of one family make their breakfast of oatmeal or some other cereal and soup, with bread at least twenty-four hours old, and eat very little meat, if any, none at all. The breakfast is varied, however, with a variety of breads, some bacon, eggs, ham, and sometimes bacon and sometimes stale bread dipped in egg and cracker crumbs and browned with butter.

A fresh egg is one of the only articles of food which the poor are allowed to eat.

For dinner, which is at the middle of the day, they have some well-cooked meat, one or two vegetables, a cup of milk if they like it, or weak cocoa, with plenty of cream and butter, a small dessert.

Supper, which is the light meal, frequently consists of graham crackers or brown bread and milk, and sometimes bacon and milk or the puddings eaten with a little molasses or maple syrup.

A workingman there were, a child seated at a table, on which was a large dish of meat swimming in gravy, in which potatoes had been cooked. These potatoes were saturated with fat and almost impossible of digestion because of the presence of certain articles which were hot, oily, soggy looking and smoking from the oven; pure fried stale cucumbers, shriveled and wrinkled, were soaking in cheap vinegar, and were dressed with a dressing which was a pile of bacon, made sufficient to fill a good-sized four-quart measure, stood on the corner of the table, and two pies, with crust containing so much fat that they looked absolutely greasy. There was coffee, dark and strong, and a worse smelling coffee, which the children were unwilling to eat, quite as much as they pleased. They ate like little wolves, with an unnatural and ferocious appetite. Two of them had pasty, unhealthy-looking complexion; one with skin disease, the other had a hideously-looking eruption on his face and ears, and the entire lot were living examples of the results of the poor diet.

It was impossible to eat the food.

When Judge Candler refused to grant a

## DIAZ TALKS OF CUBA

Believes the Three Friends Has Safely  
Landed Her Cargo.

## SAYS FREEDOM IS IN SIGHT

Expects the War with Spain To Soon  
Be Ended.

## 'ON TO HAVANA' IS NOW THE CRY

Gomez Said To Be Marshaling His  
Forces for a Triumphant March  
Upon the Capital.

The presence of Spanish spies in the city and the rumored arrival of officers of filibustering expeditions has caused much commotion among the Cuban residents of Atlanta.

Added to this came the reported arrival of the Three Friends in Cuba yesterday and the successful landing of a valuable cargo of rifles and ammunition and heavy artillery.

The information received of the successful

trip of the filibustering expedition,

though not an official authority, has

caused much enthusiasm among the Atlanta

citizens and those who are refugees in

the city at the present time. Official

information expected to be received

from the Three Friends in Cuba

will be awaited with interest.

Judge Candler Refuses To Interfere in  
Hany'e's Behalf.

Attoorneys Will Present a Bill of Ex-  
ceptions This Morning.

HANY'E'S FATE MAY BE KNOWN TODAY

Supreme Court Is Not in Session and  
Does Not Convene Until After  
the Execution.

The extraordinary motion for a new trial in Arthur Hany'e's case was refused by Judge Candler yesterday morning.

A bill of exceptions which has been pre-  
pared by the attorneys of Hany'e will be

presented to Judge Candler this morning

he will be asked to certify to the bill

and sign it.

When Judge Candler refused to grant a

reopening of the case yesterday on extra-  
ordinary grounds, he stated to the at-  
torneys in the case that he did not believe he

could sign it, but he would do so in the event

that he was called upon to do so.

When the Three Friends had

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## THE NORMAL SCHOOL

First Day of the Teachers' Work Began  
Yesterday Morning.

WILL CONTINUE DURING WEEK

Teachers Divided Into Classes in the  
Various Rooms of the High  
School Building.

Scots, in their white jerkins, covered with gold embroidery, setting off their stately appearance and their gigantic stature, conquered men and women alike. And a roar went up, as we all believed a rhyming French chronicler, was thrown at them as they rode through the streets of Rome. "Each man a giant big as an elephant, bold and triumphant; God save them all! Such were the whispers that passed among us to our whispering friends, to lip to the Ross ladies, and we cannot doubt that they were received with becoming condescension by the gentlemen of the guard.

ORGANIZING BRYAN CLUBS.

Hundreds Have Sprung Up Within  
the Last Few Weeks.

The first session of the Normal school was held yesterday in the Girls' High school building from 9 until 12 o'clock.

Every teacher in the public schools of the city was present, and all of them were given work to do. The teachers in the grades were divided into classes and one of their number chosen to act as principal.

Each grade did work in a separate room and so large was the number that every room in the school was occupied, the teachers in the central schools occupying an adjacent room.

A programme had been arranged for the work of each grade and the programme was followed out. They took up one part of the programme at a time, and as quickly as it had been disposed of took up another, and so on until the complete programme was disposed of.

Superintendent Slaton was well pleased with the work done by the teachers yesterday morning, and is much gratified at the results. He had charge of all the classes and all the work done by them was done under his supervision.

He will be in the city this week and next Friday there will be a consolidation of the many classes and they will meet together. The classes meet in the morning and in the afternoon the teachers are given other work to do. They will be kept busy during the entire week and when the schools open next Monday morning they will be well prepared to take up the year's work.

This is the first time the teachers have been required to attend the normal classes, but so great is the success that they have had, that the week before the opening of the schools every year.

Superintendent Slaton's office is crowded every day with children who come after tickets of admittance to the different schools of the city. A large number of children apply for permits, who do not need them, and the children who ticketholders are starting to the public schools of the city for the first time or those whose districts have been changed or those who were not at school on the last day of the term.

Next Friday morning those who were not promoted from the grammar school to the high school will be examined, and if they pass the examination successfully they will be admitted to the high school. Students who fail to get promoted in the grammar school to higher grades will be examined at the school they desire to enter on the opening day.

## INSTEAD OF PREACHERS.

The Phonograph May Yet Officiate at  
Funeral Obeques.

From The New York Journal.

The latest kind of funeral is one in which the burial service is read by a phonograph. At Gravesend, near Coney Island, several funerals have been conducted by phonographs recently. Clergymen are very scarce in that part of the country, and in the summer there is none at all. The undertaker of the village saw that something had to be done to supply the want of a clergyman and, being a man of inventive genius, hit upon the solution of the problem.

He persuaded a duly ordained minister to read the burial service into the cylinder of a phonograph, and also secured cylinders with appropriate hymns and prayers. A huge trumpet served to intensify the sound, and the service was conducted by the phonograph to both home and distant.

When the coffin had been laid beside the grave the phonograph, which stands where the minister would ordinarily be, is started and the ceremony begins.

First of all a portion of the Scriptures is read, and that it will die out. Now, that is a statement, and not a statement myself, for it is a fact, and that is that that is undeniable, that the movement is making marked inroads among republicans. It is catching a class of republicans not susceptible to "crazes." They are that kind of republicans who stick to an opinion when formed, and not those who change their opinions.

The effect is very solemn, for the faraway sound of the sorrowous voice seems somehow to intensify the meaning of the service.

No use, other than a religious one, is ever permitted with the phonograph, and its big trumpet is the ground for the popular ballads as "The Ballads of New York" or "Uncle John." The undertaker takes a really serious view of the instrument, and when not in use it is kept alongside the family Bible, with a decorous crane band depending from the faring tract.

The inhabitants of Gravesend have become quite used to the phonograph and say it is just the thing for them. Some of the older villagers, who make a point of attending all funerals in the vicinity, say, "We have them now, but we never like a real funeral without a minister." Abraham Stillwell, the organizer of the idea, holds that there is nothing inappropriate in the idea, and several ministers have assured him that they fully approve of the plan.

## THE SCOTTISH GUARD.

Louis XI the First To Establish It  
for His Personal Defense.

At the siege of Orleans, by the townsmen brought Louis XI into great peril of his life, but his Scotch guard to the proof in defense of his person. True to their charge, they took their stand in the house where he was, and stood to budge an inch, showering arrows in the faces of the rebels.

It was the first time that the Scotch guard had ever been called upon to defend their master, and it was at all events sweeping the whole tumult away. Louis then formed a fresh company of guardsmen, to which none were admitted but gentlemen of gentle birth, and gathered another hundred Scots around him. In the days of an old age, soured and suspicious even beyond those of his prime, the Scotch guard seem to have been the only body that he regarded with something approaching confidence, and it was to them that he turned, death-pned, he entrusted the care of his son Charles, says the Buffalo Commercial.

With him they began a new career of adventure, and the country in which the English had made their first stand, not without alarm, looked on the guard that escorted the French king through Florence and Rome. The Swiss, with their military dignity and astonishing order, were the force that most impressed the men, but the

## GOVERNOR ON LABOR

Issues a Proclamation for the Observance  
of Labor Day.

## WILL CLOSE THE CAPITOL

He Says That Labor Day Should Be  
Observed Throughout the State  
as a Holiday.

Governor Atkinson has issued a proclamation calling attention to the fact that Monday, September 7th, is a legal holiday for the observance of Labor day. He recommends that the day be observed as a public holiday throughout the state.

The governor confides with his proclamation that the present observance will be closed on the day mentioned.

The labor men are making active preparations for the celebration of Labor day and the arrangements are almost completed.

A number of good speakers will address the crowds of workmen who will gather at a big parade next Monday morning and altogether the labor men hope to make the day a memorable one.

## The Governor's Order.

Governor Atkinson issued his proclamation yesterday morning as follows:

"August 31, 1868. Whereas, by the law of Georgia, passed on the 21st of September in the year 1866, has been set apart as a legal or public holiday, to be known as 'Labor day.' Now, therefore, I, W. Y. Atkinson, Governor of the state of Georgia, do command and request that Monday, the 7th of September, 1868, be observed as a public holiday throughout this state.

All that tract or parcel of land, beginning at the south side of the Ponce de Leon avenue, 60 feet east of Ponce de Leon street and running back 300 feet, same width, 120 feet; also 160 feet back, M. an the north side of the Ponce de Leon street, same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., known as house No. 95, Ward 1, in the 14th district, Leved on as the property of M. W. H. Dooley.

A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, in ward 2, land lot 76, in the 13th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the south side of Ponce de Leon avenue, 60 feet east of Ponce de Leon street and running back 300 feet, same width, 120 feet; also 160 feet back, M. an the north side of the Ponce de Leon street, same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., known as house No. 95, Ward 1, in the 14th district, Leved on as the property of M. W. H. Dooley.

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